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**Ashes, Garbage, and Rubbish—Cities and Villages Authorized to Provide for the Collection and Removal of. (Chap. 163, Act May 27, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Section 927*p* of the statutes is amended to read:

SEC. 927*p*. The common council of all cities and the village boards of all villages are authorized and empowered to cause the removal of ashes, garbage, and rubbish from residences, residence premises, and such other buildings and premises as may be determined by the common council or village board; and such common council or village board may create and establish one or more special districts in such city or village for the removal of ashes, garbage, and rubbish from residences, residence premises, and such other buildings and premises as may be determined by such common council or village board. It shall be optional with such common council or village board to cause to be removed ashes, garbage, or rubbish from the residences, premises, or buildings of the owners thereof in such district or districts, or in the entire city or village, or from the residences, premises, or buildings of the owners in such district or districts, city, or village who desire such collection and removal. It shall be optional with the common council or village board to charge, assess, and tax the cost of such collection and removal to the several owners of such residences, premises, or buildings on and from which such ashes, garbage, and rubbish have been produced or accumulated, in the same manner as other special taxes are levied and collected, or to provide for such cost by a general tax on all property subject to taxation within the city or village limits in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected, or by a general tax on all property subject to taxation within the special district or districts from which such ashes, garbage, and rubbish have been collected and removed in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected.

**Barbers—State Board of Health to Supervise Examinations of Barbers and to Make Sanitary Regulations for Barber Shops. (Chap. 221, Act June 10, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Sections 1636–19 and 1636–20 of the statutes are repealed.

SEC. 2. There are added to the statutes two new sections to be numbered and to read:

SEC. 1636–19. The State board of health shall on or before August 1, 1915, appoint and shall have power to remove three competent and practical barbers, each of whom shall have been engaged in the occupation of barbering for at least five years in this State, to be known as the committee of examiners, who shall conduct the examinations required by the provisions of sections 1636–18 to 1636–29, inclusive, of the statutes. Such examiners shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 990–1 to 990–32, inclusive, of the statutes.

SEC. 1636–20. The term "board" when used in any of the provisions of sections 1636–18 to 1636–29, inclusive, of the statutes, shall mean the State board of health; and all fees required to be paid by any of said sections shall be paid to the secretary of said board. Such board shall have power and authority and it shall be its duty to prescribe, amend, and enforce rules and regulations for the examination and licensing of journeymen and master barbers, and make and enforce reasonable rules governing the sanitary and hygienic conditions of barber shops.

SEC. 3. Sections 1636–21, 1636–22, 1636–24, 1636–27, and 172–91 of the statutes are amended to read:

SEC. 1636–21. Each such examiner shall receive \$5 per day for the actual number of days served by such member in performing the duties imposed by sections 1636–18 to 1636–29, inclusive, and in addition to such compensation shall be reimbursed his actual and necessary expenses in performing the duties prescribed by said sections. All claims for services shall show the actual number of hours of service for each day of such service, and in no case shall the allowance exceed the amount of \$5 for services performed during any one calendar day. The total expenditures for carrying out

the provisions of sections 1636-18 to 1636-29, inclusive, shall not exceed the amount of moneys collected and deposited by the secretary of said board as provided in section 172-91.

SEC. 1636-22. The regular examinations for the licensing of journeymen and master barbers shall be held at least four times a year. Special examinations may be held whenever the board shall deem it necessary. The times and places of examinations shall be fixed by the board. Whenever complaint is made that any barber shop is kept in an insanitary condition or that a contagious disease has there been imparted the board shall investigate or cause to be investigated such complaint and enforce the provisions of sections 1636-18 to 1636-29, inclusive. The board shall keep a register of all licensed apprentices, journeymen, and master barbers, and such register shall at all times be open to public inspection. The board shall keep a record of all its proceedings, shall show whether an applicant was licensed or rejected by examination or otherwise, and such books shall be prima facie evidence of all matters reported therein. The fiscal year of said board shall close on June 30, and said board shall file with the governor annually in July an itemized report giving the full statement of all receipts and expenditures, and of its proceedings, business, and activities.

SEC. 1636-24. Any person desiring to become a licensed master barber shall first make an application for a journeyman's license, and such application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$5. Upon approval of such application the board shall issue to such person a journeyman's license, which shall entitle the holder thereof to practice as a barber under a master barber for a period of one year from the date of said journeyman's license and shall also entitle the holder thereof to take one or more examinations provided for in section 1636-22. Said examinations may only be taken during the life of such journeyman's license. Such license may, for good and sufficient reason, be revoked by said board at any time. No charge shall be made for the privilege of taking examinations, but examinations shall only be given to persons who at the time hold journeymen's licenses. When such applicant shall have successfully passed an examination the journeyman's license shall become null and void and the board shall thereupon issue a master's license to such successful applicant, which license shall entitle the holder thereof to practice as a duly licensed master barber. All such master's licenses issued by said board shall expire on June 30 next succeeding the date of issuance thereof. Every person receiving any such master's license shall pay a fee of \$1. All holders of master's licenses shall, on or before July 1, make application for a renewal of such license for the subsequent year and shall accompany such application with a fee of \$1, and upon receipt of such application and fee the board shall issue a new license good for the ensuing fiscal year. If such application is not made by the date above named the board may revoke the license. Persons who at the time of the passage of this act hold apprentice or barbers' permits or registered barbers' licenses shall have the same rights and be subject to the same regulations applying to licensed apprentices, journeymen, or master barbers, respectively.

SEC. 1636-27. Said board is authorized to adopt reasonable rules providing for the sanitary regulation of barber shops and shall have the power to enter any barber shop during business hours for the purpose of inspection of such shops. If any shop be found in an insanitary condition, or if any barber working therein has been charged with imparting any contagious disease, the board shall immediately notify the local health officer thereof, and such shop shall be quarantined, and the barber so charged shall not practice his occupation until such quarantine shall be removed by the health officer. Said board shall have the power to revoke any license granted by it for (a) conviction of crime, (b) habitual drunkenness, (c) having imparted any infectious or contagious disease, (d) for violation of the sanitary rules adopted by the board and approved by the State board of health, or (e) for gross incompetency: *Provided*, That before any license shall be so revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing

of the charge or charges against him, and at a day specified in said notice, at least five days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and be given an opportunity to present testimony in his behalf and to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose license has been revoked may, after the expiration of 90 days, apply to have his license regranted, and the same shall be regranted upon his giving satisfactory proof that the disqualification has ceased to exist.

SEC. 172-91. 1. All moneys received by the secretary of the board of health for barbers' examinations shall be paid, within one week of their receipt, into the general fund of the State treasury, and all such moneys are appropriated to the board of health to carry into effect the provisions of sections 1636-18 to 1636-29, inclusive, of the statutes.

2. All accounts and claims lawfully incurred in carrying out the powers, duties, and functions of the board of barber examiners shall be certified and audited as provided in section 145 and paid out of the general fund and charged by the secretary of state against the special appropriation account of the board of health, provided for in subsection 1 of this section.

**Repapering or Recalcimining—Old Paper or Calcimine Must Be Removed. (Chap. 263, Act June 18, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read:

SEC. 4608z. 1. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of calcimining, decorating, or paperhanging, before repapering or recalcimining any part of a wall or the ceiling of any room in any hotel or other public place which has previously been papered or calcimined, to remove all the paper or calcimine previously placed and remaining upon that part of the wall or ceiling to be repapered or recalcimined, and to thoroughly cleanse the same after so removing the paper or calcimine previously placed thereon before again papering or calcimining such wall or ceiling or part thereof.

2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of subsection 1 of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

**Advertisements—Untrue, Deceptive, or Misleading, Prohibited. (Chap. 84, Act May 11, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. Section 1747k of the statutes is amended to read:

SEC. 1747k. Any person, firm, corporation or association who, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, live stock, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, for the purpose of defrauding the public, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this State, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, live stock, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Providing*, That nothing herein shall apply to any proprietor or publisher of any newspaper or magazine who publishes, disseminates, or circulates any such advertisement without knowledge of the unlawful or untruthful nature of such advertisement.